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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT C SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW		
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW		(1)
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		New York, N.Y.
4	v.		11 CR 102 (LAK) S. DISTRICT CO
5	VIKRAM DATTA,		()
6	Defendant	•	APR 1 2011
7		x	S.D.O.S.
8			February 16, 2011
9			3:00 p.m.
10	Before:		
11	HON. LEWIS A. KAPLAN,		
12			District Judge
13			
14		APPEARANCES	
15	PREET BHARARA United States Attor	nev for the	
16	Southern District of BY: PETER M. SKINNER		
17	HOWARD MASTER Assistant United St	tates Attorneys	
18	SETH GINSBERG		
19	Attorney for Defend	dant	
20	Also Present: Joseph Ce	erar, ICE Agent	
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2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK		
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	New York, N.Y.	
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16	Southern District of New York BY: PETER M. SKINNER		
17	HOWARD MASTER Assistant United States Attorneys		
18	SETH GINSBERG		
19	Attorney for Defendant		
20	Also Present: Joseph Cerar, ICE Agent		
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1	THE DEPUTY CLERK: All rise. Please be seated.		
2	(Case called)		
3	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government, are you ready?		
4	MR. SKINNER: We are, your Honor. Good afternoon.		
5	Peter Skinner for the government, joined at counsel table by		
6	Howard Master, another Assistant in our office, and Joe Cerar,		
7	who is a Special Agent with Immigration and Customs		
8	Enforcement, part of the Task Force that was investigating		
9	Mr. Datta.		
10	THE COURT: Okay.		
11	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Defendant, are you ready?		
12	MR. GINSBERG: Yes. Good afternoon, your Honor. Seth		
13	Ginsberg on behalf of Vikram Datta.		
14	THE COURT: All right, Mr. Ginsberg, it's your nickel		
15	I think.		
16	MR. GINSBERG: Thank you, sir.		
17	Before I begin with my bail argument, one brief		
18	housekeeping matter.		
19	I've provided to the Court's Deputy a stipulation		
20	signed by Mr. Richard Albert, who was appointed CJA counsel at		
21	the time of Mr. Datta's presentment. Mr. Datta has also signed		
22	it and I've signed it, and we request that the Court order that		
23	Mr. Albert be allowed to withdraw.		
24	THE COURT: Granted.		

MR. GINSBERG: Thank you.

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Your Honor, we request Mr. Datta be released on bail pending trial. We ask that he be released on home confinement with electronic monitoring, and we ask that he be released on bond of \$2 million, secured by collateral consisting of three properties, two residential properties worth approximately \$800,000 and a commercial property worth approximately \$1 million. This is not a case in which there is a presumption against bail.

THE COURT: That's property is, all the property, is it not, that would be subject to forfeiture in the event of a conviction?

MR. GINSBERG: I don't think so, your Honor. One is the home in which Mr. Datta lives with his wife and children. That is owned by his wife. It's fully paid off. I don't think there is any indication that that property is forfeitable. The other --

THE COURT: Does she have an independent source of income?

MR. GINSBERG: I know that she's worked during the course of her life, and she's been employed by numerous banks in New York for many years. I don't -- I think recently she's been working in her husband's company. But prior to her move to Laredo, Texas in I think '09, she was living in New York and working, yes, sir.

The other property is a property that is owned by

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Mrs. Datta and her brothers, here in New York, and that is a home in which her 82-year-old mother lives, as well as a cousin who is in her late 60's.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GINSBERG: So I don't think either of those properties is forfeitable.

The commercial property, I suppose, would be subject to an argument of forfeiture, though I don't think that it's a foregone conclusion at this point that it would be forfeitable.

But even if the Court's not persuaded to secure the bail with that property, the 800,000 plus dollars in equity by the residential properties I think is still substantial securitization of the bail.

The government bears the burden of proving either by clear and convincing evidence that Mr. Data is a danger, such that no combination of conditions can secure the -- can assure the safety of the community, or that -- or by a preponderance of the evidence that he's a risk of flight.

With respect to the danger. There's a point in the Government's papers in opposition to our application for bail, and I think epitomizes the Government's argument. On page two of the Government's memorandum, it argues that Mr. Datta is a risk of flight -- excuse me -- is a danger to the community, and it quotes from a recorded conversation. And it attributes to Mr. Datta the following statement; "I have to take my money;

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it's like, you know, if one f'er is taking money from all over, we have to kill that f'er." That, I grant you, on its face, sounds problematic. In the context of the conversation, however, I think it's a complete misrepresentation of what Mr. Datta was saying. The conversation is between Mr. Datta and a customer in Mexico who's purchased perfume from Mr. Datta, and they're discussing a third person, another customer who owes Mr. Datta money. And what Mr --

THE COURT: And the guy he's talking with is trying to persuade him not to go after the other guy; right?

MR. GINSBERG: Right. And what they're talking about is retrieving merchandise. Mr. Datta is saying, if he doesn't pay me, I'm taking my merchandise back. The person with whom he's speaking says -- excuse me. Mr. Datta said to that person, tell him to pay me in 15 days or take the merchandise from him. Later on the person to whom he's speaking says, "If you send somebody to take that merchandise, my friend, that merchandise is mine." Apparently, they have some business relationship, the two customers. The customer goes on to say, "I don't want somebody to take that merchandise because it's both mine. I have to depend on that merchandise." Then Mr. Datta makes the statement about killing the f'er. They go back on discussing how to deal with the situation.

The customer again says, "The best thing I can do I think give him the merchandise to him. You give him the

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merchandise, give him \$10,000." And Mr. Datta says, "I'm not going to sell him never again in my life, I'm done with him; it's the third time; once an f'er, always an f'er. I have to protect my business. You're trying to protect your business, please don't tell me to destroy my business." There's a few more exchanges and Mr. Datta concludes by saying, "For you I have the whole warehouse. For him, I do not even have \$1 credit."

There is absolutely nothing in that conversation, apart from the one statement that the government plucks out of the conversation, puts into its memorandum --

THE COURT: Aside from that, Mrs. Lincoln, how did you like the show.

MR. GINSBERG: I don't think it's equivalent to that, your Honor.

There's one statement, people talk about in arguments and discussions all the time, I'm going to kill him if I get my hand on them. They don't mean they're going to kill him.

Everything he's saying in that conversation says, he owes me my money, I want my merchandise. There's nothing in there that he says if he doesn't pay me, I'm going to hurt him. They're talking about retrieving merchandise. And this customer is pleading with Mr. Datta not to take the merchandise back, because it's going to harm his business. And Mr. Datta is insistent that this person has dealt with him dishonorably,

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he's not going to be bitten again; he's been deceived two previous times, and this is a third time, and he's done. I don't think that the government -- that argument supports the Government's application.

With respect to the risk of flight. There is one point in the Government's memorandum on page 12 where they say that Mr. Datta has plans to live abroad. The conversation that the government attaches to its memorandum, it's a lengthy conversation, it's the last exhibit of the Government's memorandum. In that conversation Mr. Datta doesn't say that he plans to live abroad. At page four of that conversation on the bottom of the page Mr. Datta says, "I want to open an office in Panama."

I found no indication where he says that he wants to move to Panama or anywhere else. Mr. Datta, in fact, has strong ties, if not to New York, to the community in Laredo, but to New York as well, I submit. He emigrated to the United States from India 30 years ago, more or less, in the early 1980's. He's a naturalized citizen since 1994. He's an educated man. He earned his MBA in India. He's been married to his wife, Michelle, who is here seated in the second row in the court, for 25 years. They have two children, one of whom goes to New York University in the City, the other of whom is 23 and lives at home with her parents.

One of the homes, as I mentioned, is -- to secure his

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bail is a home in New York, in which an 82-year-old lives with another woman who is 67 or 68.

The government talks a lot about ties to other countries. With respect to Mr. Datta's ties to India, yes, he has ties to India. He was born there. His father lives there. He's lived here for 30 years, though. I don't think there is any indication that Mr. Datta is fleeing back to India. He moved here on his own volition. That was his choice. He worked hard to build a business, to start a family, and he became a citizen. He's not a citizen of India. He holds a United States passport only, which of course he would surrender were the Court to grant him bail. He has no particular --

THE COURT: How is it that he is not a citizen of India; did he renounce?

MR. GINSBERG: I don't know. It's not been represented to me, but I can ask him.

(Pause)

MR. GINSBERG: I'm not clear on exactly the formalities of the process, but he does not hold a passport in India. If he wanted to go to India, he would have to obtain a visa to go to India. He has a U.S. passport. He's a --

THE COURT: Or possibly an Indian passport.

MR. GINSBERG: Or possibly an Indian passport. But if my statement of his citizenship in India is somewhat inaccurate, I'm relying on representations that have been made

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to me. I am confident that he has no passport to allow him to go to India. He owns only a U.S. passport, which he would surrender.

He's lived here a long time. He's not fleeing to India.

In terms of contacts in Mexico, he has business contacts in Mexico. That's his business. He sells perfume to Mexicans, Mexican businesses. There is no indication that he is planning to move to Mexico or Panama or anywhere else. The indications in the conversations are that he wants to open offices abroad.

In terms of all the money that he supposedly has, the government seized the vast majority of the liquid assets that he's had at his disposal. They froze his business bank accounts. They've drained the money from those accounts. They claim that he was caught or his employees were caught secreting \$190,000 in what they call bulk United States currency. I'm not really sure what the significance of the word "bulk" is. It's \$190,000 of currency.

THE COURT: Suitcases full.

MR. GINSBERG: It's not suitcases full, your Honor.

It's the proceeds of a cash business that was continuing from the time of Mr. Datta's arrest when his bank accounts were frozen, until February 1st when the agents came to seize his inventory. In the interim, they had no bank account into which

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to deposit the cash that the stores were generating. And it's my understanding that with that cash were deposit slips, because it was due to go into a bank. That's their normal practice. They take the cash each day and they isolate it to prepare for bank deposit. The banks wouldn't accept the cash because the government had frozen the accounts.

The government also suggests that, well, the banks were suspicious of Mr. Datta and they were looking to get rid of him. Not true. As is common, the government subpoenaed Mr. Datta's banking records. The banks didn't want to deal with the expense or the headache, and they told him to leave the bank. He then struggled to try maintain those relationships. And when the bank asked for verification of the business that he'd been conducting, he said on tape, the government quotes, "sure, no problem, absolutely fine." And they've offered no indication that they have records that show that actually was a problem, that it wasn't fine.

They write in a persuasive manner, I grant you, and they write with conviction, but there's not a lot of substance to what they're saying. There are -- it's a lot of inference, a lot of innuendo. There is not much there.

I think the Government's tactics in this case also are relevant. They arrested Mr. Datta on a Saturday afternoon of a three day weekend. They brought him to New Jersey and they held him in a New Jersey jail. And they pressured him, as I

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understand it, fairly forcefully, to go out and wear a wire to try to record other people. Apparently, if they were watching him, they weren't worried he is going to run off. But they would have been perfectly comfortable putting a wire on him and letting him go out and speak to other people in the hopes that he could record people. He refused to do that. They were, apparently, unhappy with that decision -- I'm not saying these Assistants -- but I understand from Mr. Datta there were some heavy-handed tactics going on at that time. The government says, well, he indicated that he was trying to interfere with their investigation because he told his wife, through a third party in the jail, don't talk to the government. That's just not true, your Honor. I think this is an actual literal example of the children's game of telephone. Mr. Datta was locked for three days without any way to communicate to his wife. He managed to have another inmate call his wife and tell her he was in jail, and say -- the message was supposed to be, if the law enforcement seeks to speak to you, get a lawyer. Not obstruct justice, not interfere with any kind of investigation. I have no idea exactly what was said specifically from the person on the phone to Mrs. Datta, from Mrs. Datta to the agent, but there was no effort to obstruct justice. There was no effort to interfere with any investigation. I think it's a perfectly legitimate message to say to your wife, when you've been snatched off the street and

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thrown in jail without an opportunity to speak to her for three days, hey, if some law enforcement comes to you, I've been arrested, get a lawyer.

The government also talks about the lengthy sentence that Mr. Datta faces here. I note just that when he was presented just a few weeks ago, the government stood before the Court at that time and said he was facing 108 to 135 months. That was the Government's guideline calculation. Now they say he's a level 44 and he's facing life imprisonment, and certainly the maximum of 40 years on the two counts if he were convicted. I think perhaps that's an exaggeration aimed at argument today, and not something on which the Court should rely.

I pointed out in my application that Mr. Datta's been running his business for approximately 11, 12 years, something to that effect. And if the allegations are that he was involved in misconduct for a period of 15 years -- 15 months, excuse me -- the Government's responded that, well, they assumed that when they look into his records, they're going to find out that he's actually been involved in misconduct for a much longer period of time.

Two responses to that, your Honor. First, the government told us, just last week, that it doesn't anticipate a superseding indictment in this case. So I'm not sure why they're so sure that if they look into his records from prior

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years, he is going to be found to have been doing this for a much longer period of time.

The second is, any party's always free to come back to the Court and say the circumstances have changed and that the bail status of a party should be reconsidered.

The evidence before the court now is that he perhaps was involved in this conduct for 15 months, not for 11 or 12 years. And the Government's speculation, that it's going to find out evidence of further misconduct, I don't think is something on which the Court should reasonably rely.

That's pretty much where I stand at this point. the Court has any questions, I'm happy to answer them. But I do think that the package that we proposed is sufficient to ensure both Mr. Datta's presence in court as required, and the safety of the community. I, frankly, think there's absolutely no showing that there's been any risk to the community whatsoever. But I think that the fact that he's willing to post the homes of his wife and children, and his wife is willing to put up her mother's home, I think speaks volumes about what his family thinks about him. The fact that they're elderly people that live here and that his children live I don't think it's required that here -- he's got strong ties. he have strong ties specifically to New York City. He's not going to any other country. I just don't think the record shows that. And it's our position the Government's failed to

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meet its burden and that Mr. Datta should be released on bail.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

I've reviewed the materials, and I've looked at Judge Cott's decision. And I must say that at least as regards risk of flight, I agree entirely with Judge Cott's take. If I have any disagreement with him at all -- and I don't think I do at this point because I don't think he ever formulated a view on it -- I'm not so sure that I'd be much more favorably disposed to release if Mr. Datta were in New York. But I'm surely not disposed to release him back to Laredo, Texas, within virtual sight of Mexico. No way.

MR. GINSBERG: May I address that, your Honor?

THE COURT: Well, you already had your chance, but
I'll allow you if you want.

MR. GINSBERG: If the Court is suggesting that it would be comfortable releasing Mr. Datta in New York, we could arrange for him to be confined to the home in which his mother-in-law lives.

THE COURT: Well, what I just got finished saying was, if I had any disagreement with the magistrate judge at all, it was that I was not as receptive to that idea as he was or may have been, and he wasn't too receptive. I just don't see it. I see here somebody as to whom there's very substantial reason to believe that he's got extensive relationships with the Mexican drug cartels. He has lived and conducted his business

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within sight of Mexico for years. He's got massive incentives to flee, and given the relationships that appear to exist, in all likelihood, the means and the assistance to enable him to do so. I just think he is quite plainly a flight risk. So the application is denied.

Anything else?

MR. GINSBERG: No. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

(Adjourned)

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